हिन्दु सेवा प्रतिष्ठानम् संस्कृत विभागः

अक्षरम्, ८ उपमार्गः, २ घट्टः गिरिनगरम्, बेङ्गलूरु - ५६० ०८५.

पत्रालयद्वारा संस्कृतम्

संस्कृतम् संस्कृतम् संस्कृतम् संस्कृतम् संस्कृतम्

PRAVESHA --1

ॐ

॥ जयतु भारतम्-जयतु भारती ॥

Jayatu Bhāratam - Jayatu Bhārati

Victory of Bhārata - Victory of Samskrita

HINDU SEVA PRATISHTHANA, SAMSKRIT VIBHAG

हिन्दु सेवा प्रतिष्ठानम् , संस्कृत विभागः

पत्रालयद्वारा संस्कृतम्

Samskrit Through Correspondence

'Aksharam' 8th cross, Girinagar II Phase
Bangalore-560 085

Sl. No. [ ]

PRAVEŚA (First Session)

प्रथमः पाठः - Prathamaḥ Pāṭhaḥ

Dear Participant,

It is a matter of great delight that you are taking part in this Samskrit Education Scheme through correspondence. We need not again stress the importance of Samskrit. Please set aside at least 20 minutes every day for the study of Samskrit. Study the lessons well. If possible, contact some other person participating in the scheme and discuss with him. We sincerely welcome you to this scheme and hope you will distribute the sweetness of Samskrit to other friends.

॥ आरब्धम् उत्तमजनाः न परित्यजन्ति ॥

Ārabdham uttamajanāḥ na parityajanti.
Good people do not give up what is started by them.

ALPHABET

The alphabet consists of 13 Vowels.

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ॠ
A	Ā	I	Ī	U	Ū	Ṛ	Ṛ
ऌ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ	अं	अः	
LṚ	E	AI	O	AU	AṂ	AḤ	
u	u						

Short 'E' and 'O' are not found in Samskrit.

ए, ऐ, ओ, औ are called Diphthongs.

ऌ - This alphabet is usually not used in other languages.

Consonants (33)-

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ
KA	KHA	GA	GHA	ṄA
च	छ	ज	झ	ञ
CA	CHA	JA	JHA	ÑA
ट	ठ	ड	ढ	ण
ṬA	ṬHA	ḌA	ḌHA	ṆA
त	थ	द	ध	न
TA	THA	DA	DHA	NA
प	फ	ब	भ	म
PA	PHA	BA	BHA	MA

य	र	ल	व	श
YA	RA	LA	VA	ŚA

ष	स	ह
ṢA	SA	HA

Also there is a practice of teaching 2 more letters क्ष, ज्ञ along with the consonants.

TRANSLITERATION GUIDE

The classification of letters is very scientific and is based on the sound generated from different parts of the vocal system and the effort applied for pronouncing them. It may be difficult to communicate the pronounciation **in writing**. Hence we are giving here a **Transliteration Guide** which gives English equivalent (or nearest) pronounciation to the Samskrit letters. This Transliteration Guide is of **International Standard** and the same is given here for the benefit of the participants.

VOWELS

अ a as in up, rural.

आ ā as in father.

इ i as in fill, lily.

ई ī as in feed, meet.

उ u as in full, bush.

ऊ ū as in fool, tool.

ऋ ṛ as in Chr(i)stmas, where the i is not pronounced.

ॠ ṝ is the prolongation of the ṛ.

ऌ ḷ as in fl(i)p when the i is not pronounced. These three ṛ, ṝ and ḷ are vowels, to be carefully distinguished from the consonants r(a) and l(a)

ए e as in prey, they (always long).

ऐ ai as in the word I.

ओ o as in go, store.

ं ṁ as in glum.

: ḥ as in the exclamation ah where the h is heard.

CONSONANTS

(The vowel a is added to the Samskrit letters.)

क k as in come, seek.

ख kh as in khaki.

ग g as in good.

घ gh as in aghast.

ङ ṅ as in monkey, puncture.

च c as in chum.

छ ch as in Churchhill when it is not pronounced as two words but the second ch is sounded with a special stress.

ज j as in jump.

झ jh pronounced jjjjhah, with a forceful expiration with hah.

ञ ñ as in sinje.

ट ṭ as in true.

ठ	ṭh as in putting (the word used in golf)
ड	ḍ as in drum.
ढ	ḍh as in adhere when it is not pronounced as two words but as one with a heavy dh.
ण	ṇ as in hunting.
त	t as in pat.
थ	th as in tug.
द	d as in then.
ध	dh pronounced with a deep expiration!
न	n as in in, nut.
प	p as in punish.
फ	ph as in impose where the p is harder.
ब	b as in buck.
भ	bh as in abhor.
म	m as in mud.
य	y as in loyal.
र	r as in rub.
ल	l as in luck.
व	v as in vigour.
श	ś as in ship.
ष	ṣ as in sharp.
स	s as in see.
ह	h as in hear.

When (्) sign is used below the consonant, is should be pronounced as half a syllable.

Ex. क् = K

VOWEL SIGNS (GUNITA'S)

-	ा	ि	ी	ु	ू	ृ	ॄ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	ṛ	ṝ

ॢ	े	ै	ो	ौ	ं	ः
lṛ	e	ai	o	ou	ṁ	ḥ

क	का	कि	की	कु	कू	कृ	कॄ
ka	kā	ki	kī	ku	kū	kṛ	kṝ

क्लृ	के	कै	को	कौ	कं	कः
klṛ	ke	kai	ko	kau	kaṁ	kaḥ

क्लृ - This is not wide in usage.

CONJUNCT CONSONANTS

Two or more consonants joined without the intervention of vowels, make conjunct consonants.

Ex : त् + म त्म ष् + ण ष्ण त् + र् + य त्र्य
t + ma = tma ṣ + ṇa = ṣṇa t + r + ya = trya

Some more Conjunct consonants-

क्क	ग्र्य	व्य	ड्ग	श्य	त्स
kka	grya	vya	ḍga	śya	tsa
क्त	ग्ल	व्र	ड्म	श्र	त्स्न
kta	gla	vra	ḍma	śra	tsna
क्त्व	ग्व	श्च	ड्य	श्ल	त्स्य
ktva	gva	śca	ḍya	śla	tsya

28. मित्रं यच्छति । Mitraṁ yacchati = The friend gives.

29. जलं स्रवति । Jalaṁ sravati = The water oozes.

30. तत् पतति । Tat patati = It falls.

EXERCISE

(A) Give suitable Verbs to the following words selecting them from the above sentences.

Ex. Pautraḥ = Grandson; Pautraḥ pṛcchati.

1. मातामहः Mātāmahaḥ = Mother's father.
2. श्वशुरः Śvaśuraḥ = Father-in-law.
3. मातुलः Mātulaḥ = Maternal uncle.
4. पितामहः Pitāmahaḥ = Father's father.
5. सुतः Sutaḥ = Son.
6. दौहित्रः Dauhitraḥ = Daughter's son.
7. श्यालः Śyālaḥ = Brother-in-law.
8. प्रपौत्रः Prapautraḥ = Son of a grandson.
9. देवरः Devaraḥ = Husband's brother.
10. अनुजः Anujaḥ = Yonger brother.
11. प्रपितामहः Prapitāmahaḥ = Great grand father.

Feminine words ending in ā (आ)

1. पितृव्या Pitṛvyā = Paternal aunt.
2. स्नुषा Snuṣā = Daughter-in-law.
3. भ्रातृजाया Bhrātṛjājā = Brother's wife. (Sister-in-law)
4. भार्या Bhāryā = Wife.

क्न	घ्न	श्न	ड्व	श्व	ट्व
kna	ghna	śna	ḍva	śva	ṭva
क्म	घ्य	च्च	ढ्य	ष्क	द्द
kma	ghya	cca	ḍhya	ṣka	dda

These conjuncts are given for practice. They will be firmly fixed in your mind through reading them again and again in the lessons.

WORDS

Words are formed by the combination of syllables.

Ex. देवः आत्मा बालः पठति
devaḥ ātmā bālaḥ paṭhati

Some words are monosyllabic, i.e., one syllable forms a word-

Ex. सः कः च
saḥ kaḥ ca

SENTENCE

A sentence is normaly formed by two or more words.

Ex. बालः पठति । सीता गायति ।
Bālaḥ paṭhati. Sītā gāyati.

1. SENTENCES

Third Person

Present Tense (Prathama Puruṣa in Samskrit)

1. बालः पठति । Bālaḥ paṭhati = The boy reads.
2. शिष्यः नमति । Śiṣyaḥ namati = The pupil salutes.

3. अग्रजः वदति । Agrajaḥ vadati = The elder brother speaks.
4. जनकः पश्यति । Janakaḥ paśyati = The father looks.
5. पितृव्यः पृच्छति । Pitṛvyaḥ pṛcchati = The paternal uncle asks.
6. पुत्रः गच्छति । Putraḥ gacchati = The son goes.
7. अश्वः धावति । Aśvaḥ dhāvati = The horse runs.
8. वृक्षः फलति । Vṛkṣaḥ phalati = The tree bears fruits.
9. सेवकः तिष्ठति । Sevakaḥ tiṣṭhati = The servant stands.
10. भिक्षुकः अटति । Bhikṣukaḥ aṭati = The beggar wanders.
11. सः निन्दति । Saḥ nindati = He censures.
12. अयं हसति । Ayaṁ hasati = This person laughs.
13. अम्बा पचति । Ambā pacati = The mother cooks.
14. अनुजा क्रीडति । Anujā krīḍati = The younger sister plays.
15. अग्रजा खादति । Agrajā khādati = The elder sister eats.
16. सुतः हसति । Sutaḥ hasati = The son laughs.
17. रमा गायति । Ramā gāyati = Ramā sings.
18. बाला लिखति । Bālā likhati = The girl writes.
19. गङ्गा वहति । Gaṅgā vahati = Gānges flows.
20. सीता पिबति । Sītā pibati = Sītā drinks.
21. अजा चरति । Ajā carati = The she-goat grazes.
22. सन्ध्या भवति । Sandhyā bhavati = It is evening.
23. सा नयति । Sā nayati = She leads.
24. इयम् इच्छति । Iyam icchati = This lady wants.
25. पुष्पं विकसति । Puṣpaṁ vikasati = The flower blooms.
26. फलं पतति । Phalaṁ patati = The fruit falls.
27. नयनं स्फुरति । Nayanaṁ sphurati = The eye throbs.

(B) Answer the following questions -

(Ex. कः नमति? - शिष्यः नमति ।)

कः पठति? कः गच्छति? कः अटति?
कः धावति? कः पश्यति? का खादति?
का पिबति? कः पचति? किं विकसति?
किं स्फुरति?

(कः = Who (masculine), का = Who (feminine), किं = Which, what (neuter)]

NOTE

Here the question is कः पठति? As कः is in masculine gender the answer should also be in masculine gender.

Ex. अनुजः पठति, बालकः पठति etc.,

The same way, when का? is used the answer should be in feminine gender and neuter gender when किम्? is used.

Ex. का गच्छति? अनुजा गच्छति ।
किं पतति? फलं पतति ।

NOTE

1. The word that denotes the name of a person or things is called noun.
   Ex. बालकः, सीता, पुस्तकम्, etc.
2. Nouns (pronouns also) are in three genders as masculine, feminine and neuter.
3. Nouns are in seven cases and three numbers singular, dual and plural.

4. Verbs are in three persons namely Prathamapuruṣa (III Person). Madhyama-puruṣa (II-person) and Uttama-puruṣa (I Person) and in three numbers-singular, dual and plural.

5. Gender does not often follow the meaning of the object as in some other languages.

   Ex. वृक्षः Vṛkṣaḥ = a tree , this is in the masculine.

   लता Latā = a creeper, this is in the feminine.

6. Singular number (Ekavacana) is used to denote one object and plural (Bahuvacana) is used to denote more than two objects. In Samskrit Dual number (Dvivacana) is used to denote two objects.

   Ex. बालः क्रीडति Bālaḥ krīḍati = A boy plays.

   बालौ क्रीडतः Bālau krīḍataḥ = Two boys play.

   बालाः क्रीडन्ति - Bālāḥ krīḍataḥ = Boys play.

SPECIAL POINTS.

The points noted here are of great significance and to be remembered. So spare five minutes more towards this lesson.

Note the declension of the following words.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
अकारान्तपुंल्लिङ्गः (Masculine ending in 'a' बालशब्दः)	बालः (A Boy)	बालौ (Two Boys)	बालाः (Boys)
आकारान्तस्त्रीलिङ्गः (Feminine ending 'ā' शालाशब्दः)	शाला (A school)	शाले (Two Schools)	शालाः (Schools)

अकारान्तनपुंसकलिङ्गः (Neuter ending 'a' फलशब्दः)	फलम् (A fruit)	फले (Two Fruits)	फलानि (Fruits)

VERB

Present tense (वर्तमानकालः) III Person (प्रथमपुरुषः)	पठति (Reads)	पठतः (Two read)	पठन्ति (Read)

1. बालः, बालौ, बालाः - These are the derivations of the Base 'बाल'. In the same way शाला, शाले, शालाः are derived from 'शाला' and फलम्, फले, फलानि from 'फल'. Eventually a word must be understood to end in that letter which is the last letter of the Base.

   For e.g. The Base बाल consists of letters ब्, आ, ल् and अ. The last letter of which is अ.

   Similary, the Base शाला consists of श्, आ, ल् and आ, the last letter is आ. So it follows that the former is अकार - ending, while the latter आकार ending. And फल is अकार ending.

2. Like बाल all the अकार - ending masculine words, like शाला all the आकार - ending feminine words and like फल all the अकार - ending Neuter words are declined.

3. Generally, verbs of the sentences given in these lessons are to be conjugated like पठति in Present Tense.

4. Except युष्मद् (त्वं, युवां, यूयम्) and अस्मद् (अहम्, आवां, वयम्) (which will be dealt in the future lessons) all other Samskrit words take III Personal endings. No other persons employed.

2. RIDDLE - प्रहेलिका

There are many enigmatic riddles in Samskrit which provide food for one's intelligence. They are called 'Prahelikās' in Samskrit. In this serial, such riddles in verse form are given.

अस्थि नास्ति शिरो नास्ति बाहुरस्ति निरङ्गुलिः ।
नास्ति पादद्वयं गाढम् अङ्गम् आलिङ्गति स्वयम् ॥

Asthi nāsti śiro nāsti bāhurasti niranguliḥ
Nāsti pādadvayaṁ gāḍham angam ālingati svayam

It has neither bone nor head, has arm but no fingers, has no legs and it hugs you tight. What is it?

(Answer - See the last page)

3. COMPREHENSION
सङ्ग्राह्यविषयाः

(Under this serial some important points pertaining to Indian culture and history are given in brief. Try to know more details about them.)

Vedas are four-
Ṛgveda, Yajurveda, Sāmaveda and Atharvaveda

Each Veda has four parts.

1. संहिता 2. ब्राह्मणम् 3. आरण्यकम् 4. उपनिषत्

Further vedas are divided into कर्मकाण्ड and ज्ञानकाण्ड.

4. INTRODUCTION TO SAMSKRITA LITERATURE
संस्कृतवाङ्मयपरिचयः

(Under this title, a brief account of the Samskrit literature from vedic to the present times will be given.)

Vedas are four- Ṛgveda is most ancient literary treatise in the world. It is divided into 8 Aṣṭakas (group of eight chapters) and 10 Manḍalas. Ṛgveda is mainly the veda of prayers. अक्षैः मा दीव्य । (Do not play dice) कृषिम् इत् कृषस्व (Till the land). Such sayings of didactic nature are also found in it.

Yajurveda has two branches as Śukla Yajurveda and Kṛṣṇa Yajurveda. Yajurveda contains mantras that are used in the rites of sacrifices. Taittirīya Upaniṣad belonging to Kṛṣṇa Yajurveda, contains such well-known teachings as सत्यं वद, धर्मं चर । (Speak the truth; Perform the religious duty.)

5. कथा
बुद्धिमान् शिष्यः

काशीनगरे एकः पण्डितः वसति । पण्डितसमीपम् एकः शिष्यः आगच्छति । शिष्यः वदति- "आचार्य! विद्याभ्यासार्थम् अहम् आगतः ।" पण्डितः शिष्यबुद्धिपरीक्षार्थं पृच्छति- "वत्स! देवः कुत्र अस्ति?" शिष्यः वदति– "गुरो! देवः कुत्र नास्ति? कृपया भवान् एव समाधानं वदतु ।" सन्तुष्टः गुरुः वदति– "देवः सर्वत्र अस्ति । देवः सर्वव्यापी । त्वं बुद्धिमान् । अतः विद्याभ्यासार्थम् अत्रैव वस ।"

BUDDHIMĀN ŚIṢYAḤ

Kāśīnagare ekaḥ Paṇḍitaḥ vasati. Paṇḍitasamīpaṁ ekaḥ śiṣyaḥ āgacchati. Śiṣyaḥ vadati - "Āchārya! Vidyābhyāsārthaṁ ahaṁ āgataḥ." Paṇḍitaḥ śiṣyabuddhiparikṣārthaṁ pṛcchati- "Vatsa! Devaḥ kutra asti?". Śiṣyaḥ vadati- "Guro! devaḥ kutra nāsti? Kṛpayā bhavān eva samādhānaṁ vadatu" Santuṣṭaḥ guruḥ vadati "Devaḥ sarvatra asti. Devaḥ sarvavyāpī. Twaṁ buddhimān. Ataḥ vidyābhyāsārthaṁ atraiva vasa."

A WISE STUDENT

There is a scholar in Kāśi. A student comes to him and says- "Teacher! I have come for study." In order to test the wisdom of the student, the scholar asks- "Dear boy! Where is God?" The student says- "Teacher! Where does God not exist? Your kindself may please explain." Being pleased the teacher says- "God is all-pervasive. You are wise. Hence, you stay here for study."

6. SAMSKRIT SENTENCES OF DAILY USE

Under this serial, Samskrit statements and idioms of daily use are given. Practice them in your house and use them with those who know samskrit. They become firmly rooted in your mind through daily use.

Try to use them daily.

Hello ! = हरिः ओम् ।

Salutations = नमस्ते ।

Good morning = सुप्रभातम् ।

See you again = पुनः द्रक्ष्यामः ।

Good night = शुभरात्रिः ।

Please = कृपया ।

Don't worry = चिन्ता मास्तु ।

Thanks = धन्यवादाः ।

7. SUBHĀṢITAM - सुभाषितम्

(For Memorisation)

अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम् ।
उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

Ayaṁ nijaḥ paro veti gaṇanā laghucetasām
Udāracaritānāṁ tu vasudhaiva kuṭumbakaṁ

Consideration like "he is mine or he is another's" occur only to the narrow-minded persons. To the broad-minded persons the whole world is a family.

Please answer the question paper attached to the lessons and send it is the Convener's address.

Answers may be written on separate sheets of paper.

(प्रहेलिका - Answer = युतकम् Shirt)

ॐ

हिन्दु सेवा प्रतिष्ठानम्, संस्कृत विभागः

पत्रालयद्वारा संस्कृतम्

क्र.सं.

PRAVEŚA (First Session)

प्रथमः पाठः - Prathamaḥ Pāṭhaḥ

QUESTIONS

1. Write the Vowel series (Kāguṇita) of ग and न (Ex. ग, गा, गि, गी etc.)

2. Write the following in the Devanāgari Script
   Nayanam, Devālayaḥ, Kamalaṁ
   Veṇunādaḥ, Yamunā, Vighnaḥ

3. Translate the following into Samskrit-
   a) A horse runs. (b) This man laughs.
   c) A flower blooms. (d) Friend gives.
   e) The younger sister plays.

4. Answer the following in Samskrit-
   1. कः पृच्छति? 2. कः अटति?
   3. कः हसति? 4. का पिबति?
   5. किं पतति?

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प्र(इं)- I, फे. - ९६ - २०००

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